Assured Resource Sharing in Ad-hoc Collaboration

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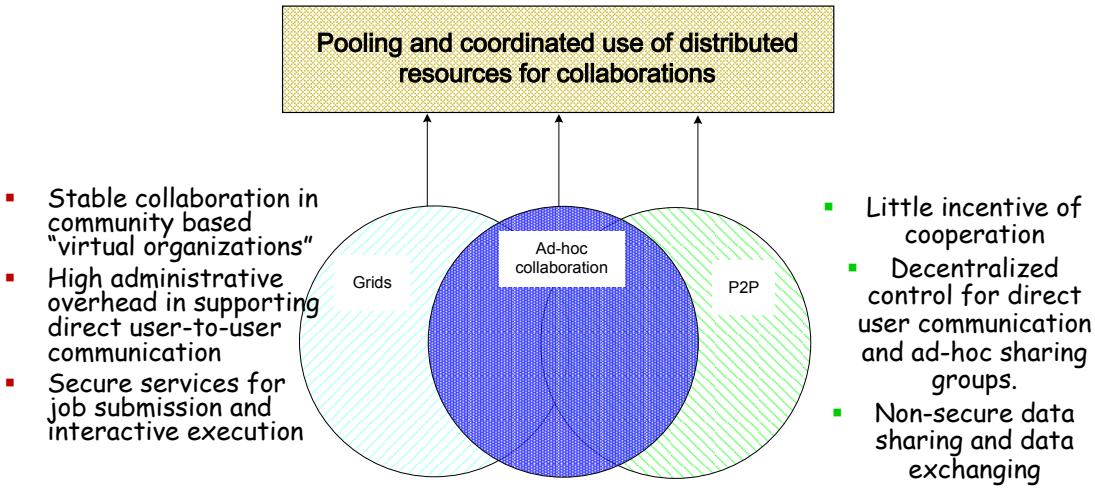
Technologies for ad-hoc collaboration



- Stable collaboration in community based "virtual organizations"
- High administrative overhead in supporting direct user-to-user communication
- Secure services for job submission and interactive execution

- Little incentive of cooperation
- Decentralized control for direct user communication and ad-hoc sharing groups.
- Non-secure data sharing and data exchanging

Characteristics of ad-hoc collaboration

- Ad-hoc collaboration is a newly emerged environment for distributed communities
  - Highly dynamic and distributed
  - Collaboration is triggered at any point and by ad-hoc events
  - Loosely established collaboration relationships among strangers
  - No pre-established infrastructure and trust base available for information sharing

Problem statement

- Information sharing in ad-hoc collaboration is always *conditional,* and needs to be *highly controlled.*
- Approaches
  - Secure sharing in Grids and Cloud
    - Effective access control framework [1]
    - Dynamic Audit Services [2]
  - Policy analysis for assurance [3] [4]
  - Risk-aware network assurance [5]

Selected results

[1] **Gail-J. Ahn**, Jing Jin* and Mohamed Shehab, "Policy-driven Role-based Access Management for Ad-hoc Collaboration," *Journal of Computer Security*, 2012 (In press).

[2] Yan Zhu, **Gail-J. Ahn**, Hongxin Hu*, Stephen S. Yau and Ho G. An, "Dynamic Audit Services for Outsourced Storages in Clouds," IEEE Transactions on Services Computing, 2012 (In press).

[3] Hongxin Hu*, **Gail-J. Ahn** and Ketan Kulkarni*,"Detecting and Resolving Firewall Policy Anomalies," *IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing*, 2012 (In press).

[4] Ziming Zhao*, Hongxin Hu*, **Gail-J. Ahn** and Ruoyu Wu*, "Risk-Aware Response for Mitigating MANET Routing Attacks," *IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing*, Vol. 9(2), pp. 250-260, 2012.

[5] Ziming Zhao*, **Gail-J. Ahn** and Hongxin Hu*, "Automatic Extraction of Secrets from Malware," *Proc. of 18th Working Conference on Reverse Engineering (WCRE)*, Limerick, Ireland, October 17- 20, 2011.

* indicates students

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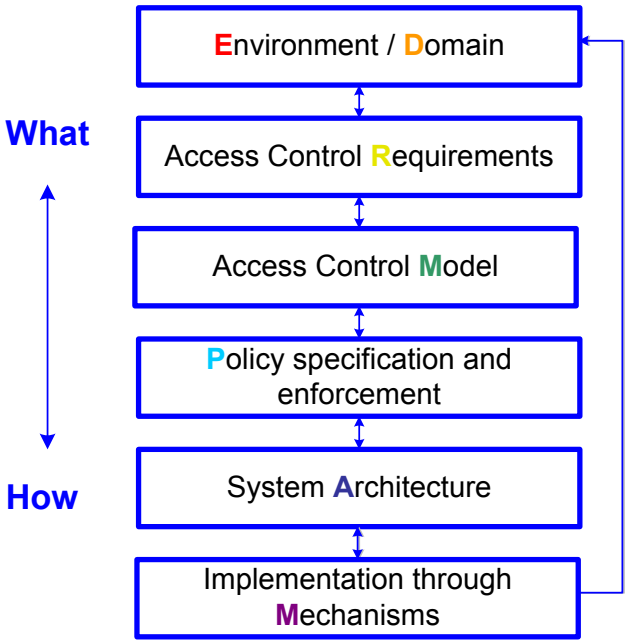
Systematic research approach



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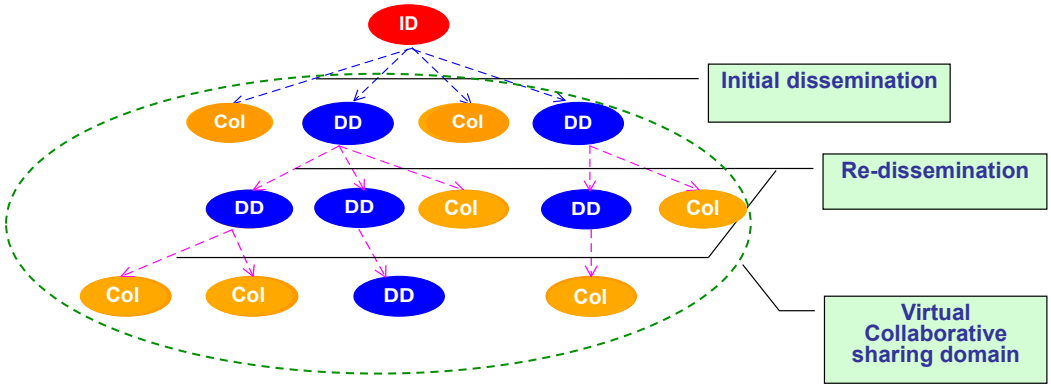
Access Control Requirements -- Information sharing flow



- Access management requirements:
  - The originator needs an effective way to define the virtual collaborative sharing domain and authorize the unknown collaborators inside the domain
  - Access control should guarantee the sharing occurs within the originator's collaborative sharing domain, and sharing behaviors must be well regulated

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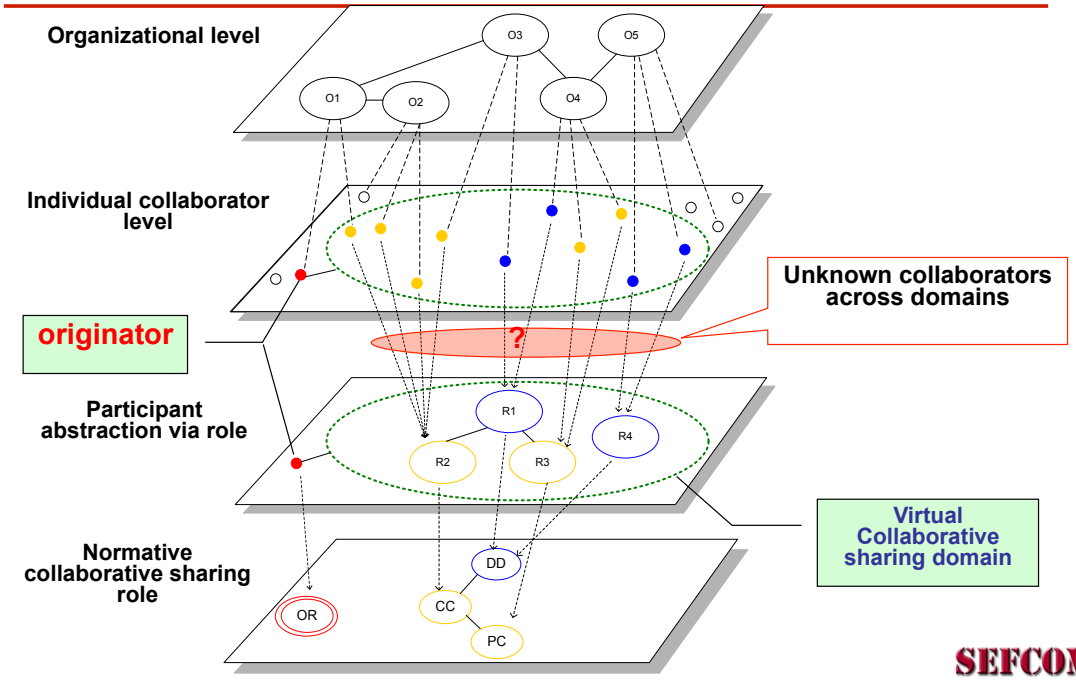
Role-based approach (RAMARS)



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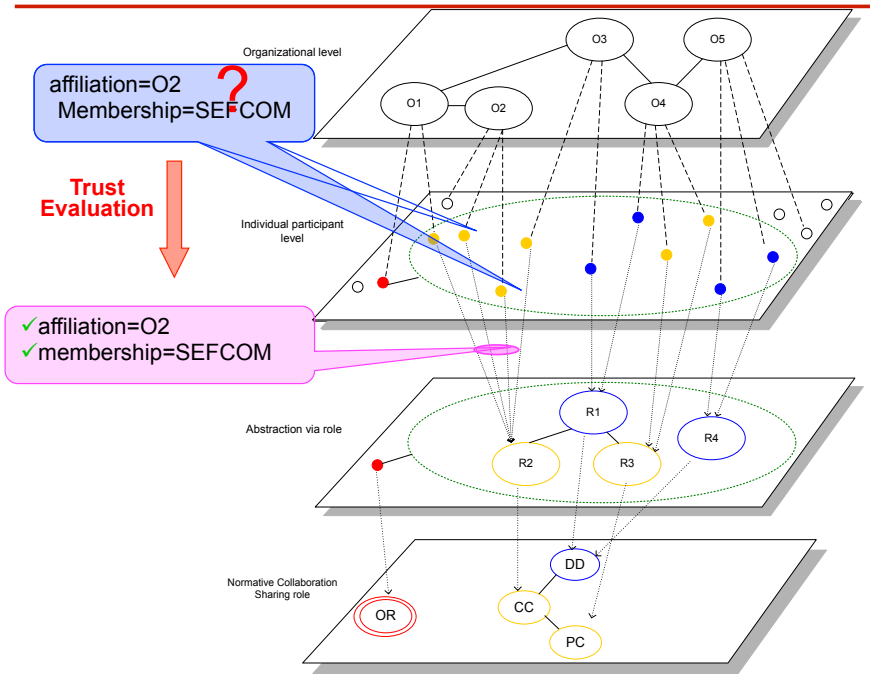
Trusted attribute-based role assignment



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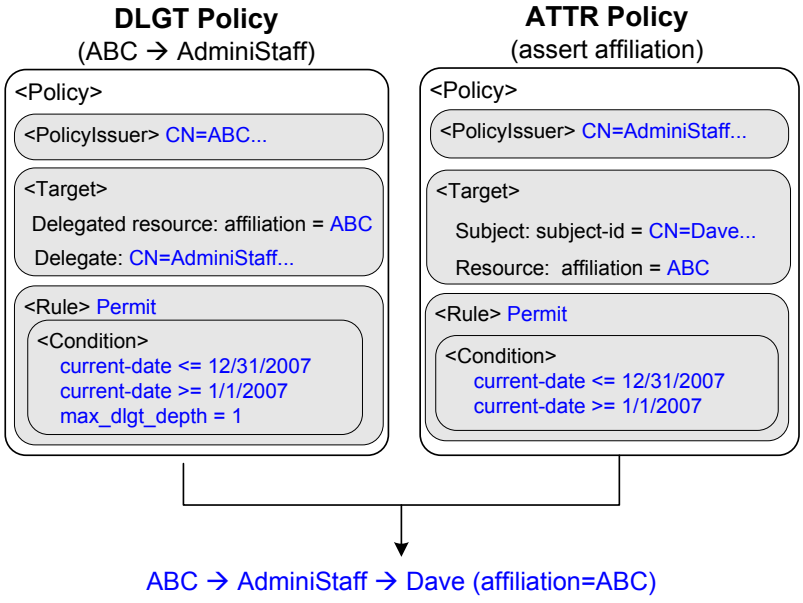
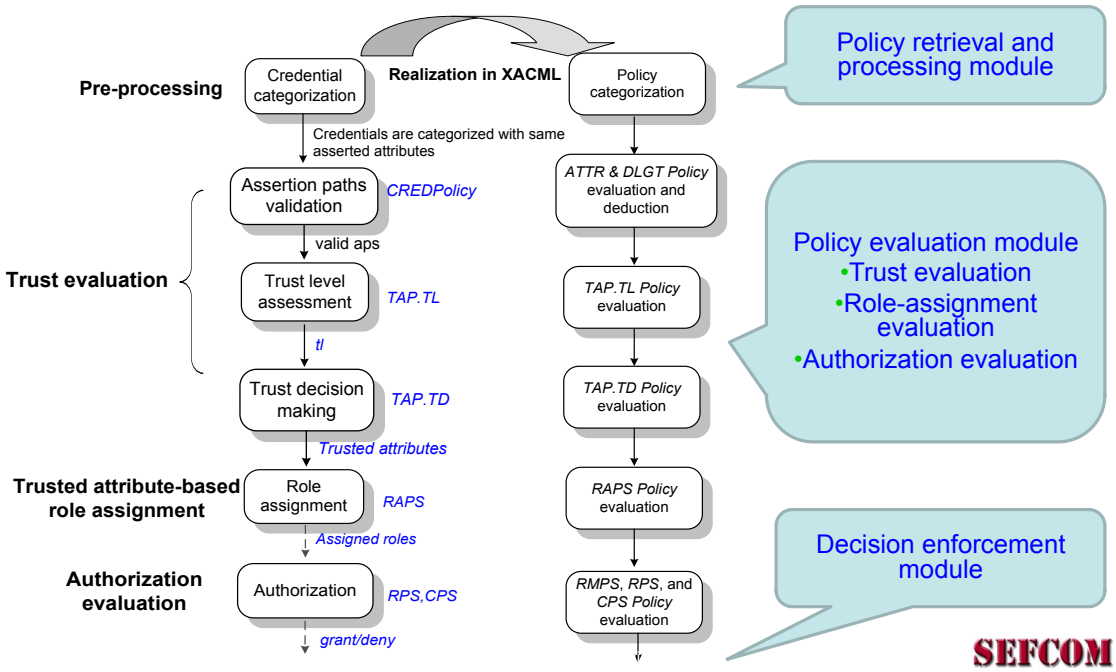
Trust evaluation

- Observations:
  - Attributes are asserted by multiple authorities
    - e.g. "name=John" through org card, Gov card, and so on
  - Attribute assertion can be achieved through a chain of delegation.
    - e.g. ASU→ Registrar → "name=John"
- Affecting factors for trust evaluation:
  - Credential authority
  - Number of supportive credentials
  - Depth of delegation chain
- Trust level is introduced to measure the degree of trust
- Only attributes that achieve the required level of trust are promoted to the role assignment

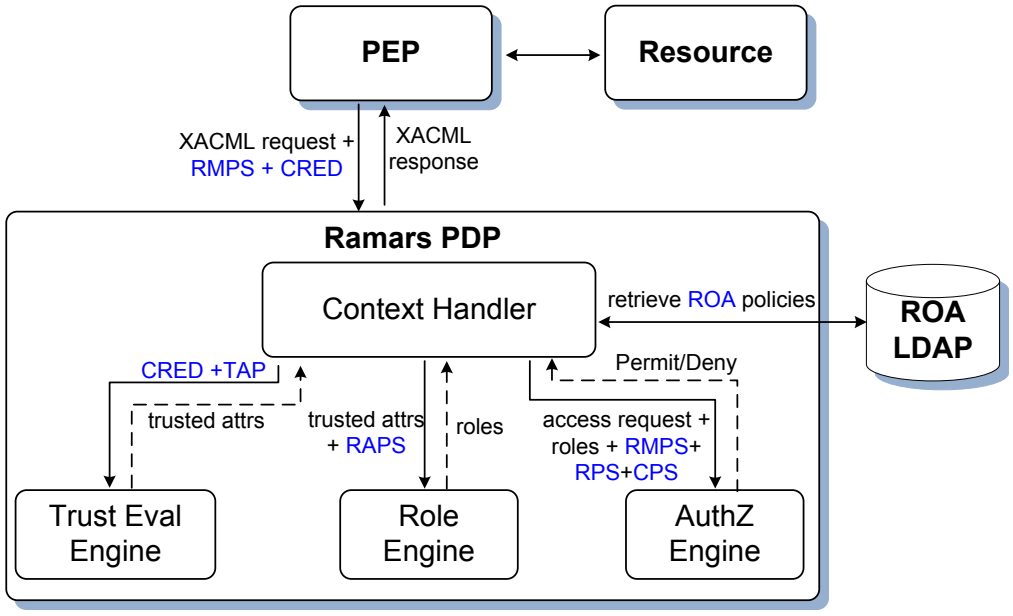
Policy Specification



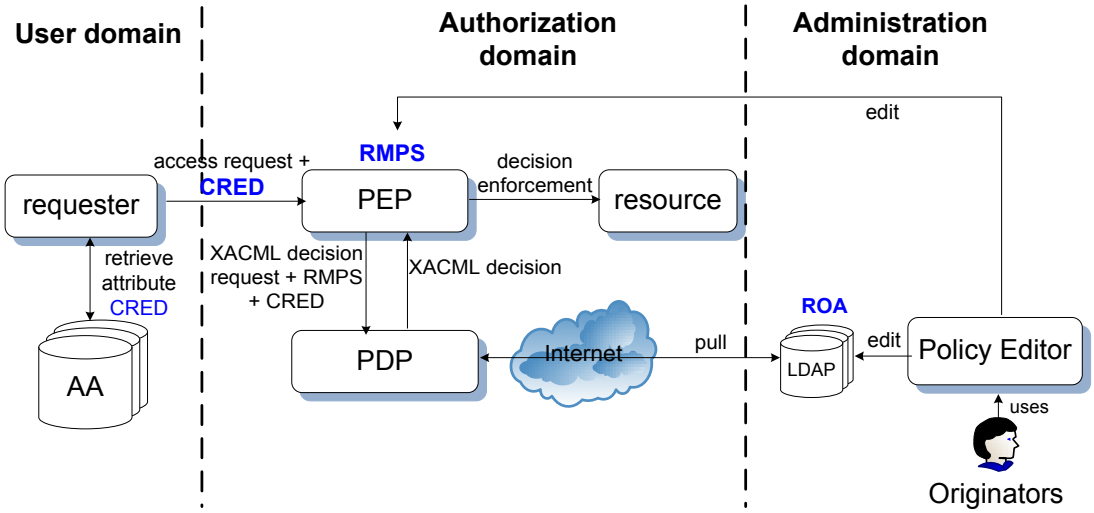
Policy evaluation



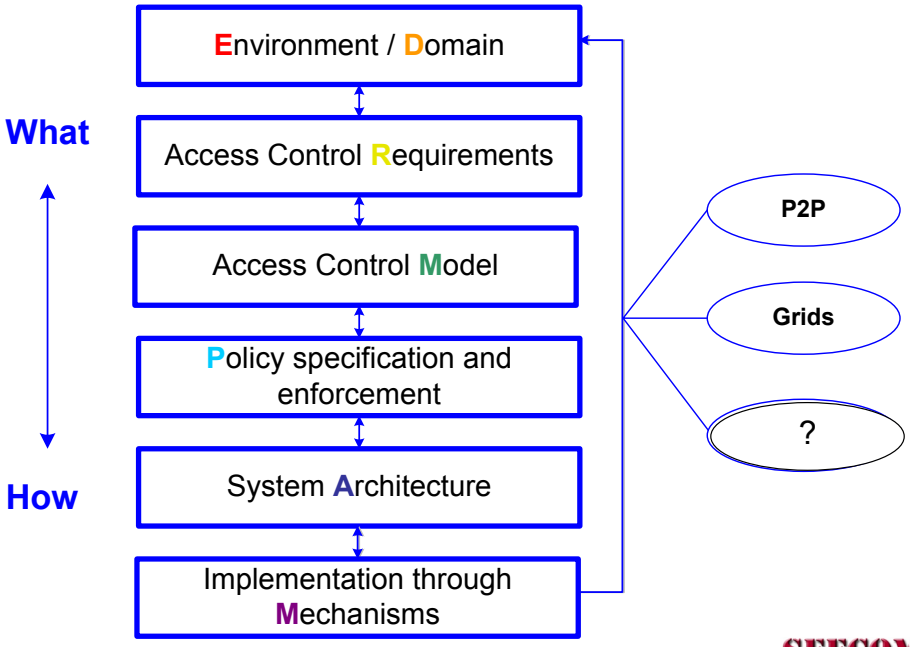
Enforcement system architecture



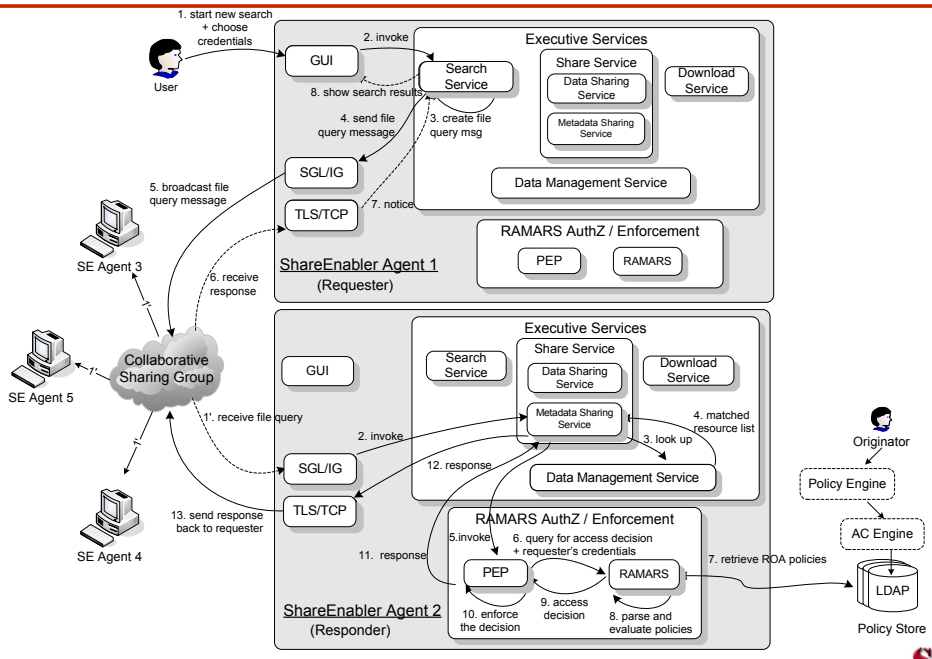
RAMARS system architecture cont'd



Systematic research approach



RAMARS in P2P – ShareEnabler system



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RAMARS in P2P -- implementation

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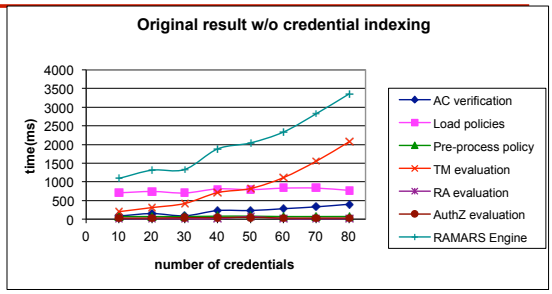
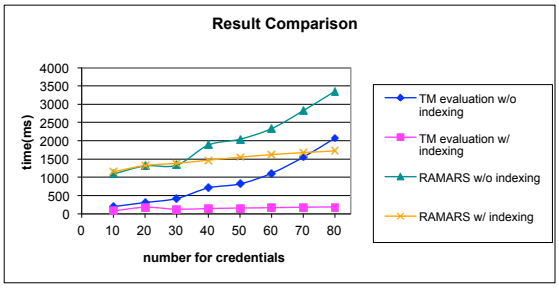
RAMARS in P2P – Experiment 1 credential increase

- Increase in the number of credentials would affect the performance of trust evaluation



- Improvement 1 - credential indexing
  - Implement a map-based indexing mechanism to improve the trust evaluation performance



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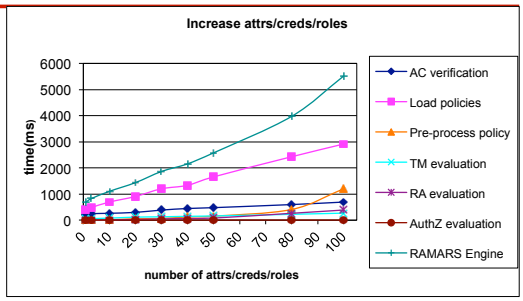
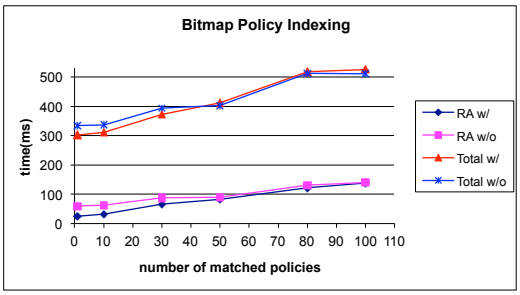
RAMARS in P2P – Experiment 2 role and attribute increase

- Increase in the number of attributes and roles would affect the role assignment and authorization evaluation



- Improvement 2 - bitmap policy indexing
  - Using bitmap and bit-wise comparison to expedite the role assignment evaluation



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RAMARS in P2P – Experiment 3 overhead measurement

- Measure the overhead introduced by RAMARS authorization to scientific P2P data sharing

RAMARS Overhead Analysis

Test case (*attr,cred,role*)	Base	(10,10,10)	(20,20,20)	(30,30,30)
Total time (*seconds*)	487.5	488.0	489.0	490.8
Overhead (*%*)	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.68
Test case (*attr,cred,role*)	(40,40,40)	(50,50,50)	(80,80,80)	(100,100,100)
Total time (*seconds*)	492.8	495.4	499.8	508.3
Overhead (*%*)	1.07	1.61	2.53	4.27

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RAMARS in Grids

- Grid computing is a more structured and comprehensive collaborative sharing infrastructure
- Challenges
  - Service-oriented trend and Grid authorization service
  - Attributes from physical and virtual authorities
    - Push vs. Pull
  - Service-level control and data level control
  - Interoperability with various Grids standards and services

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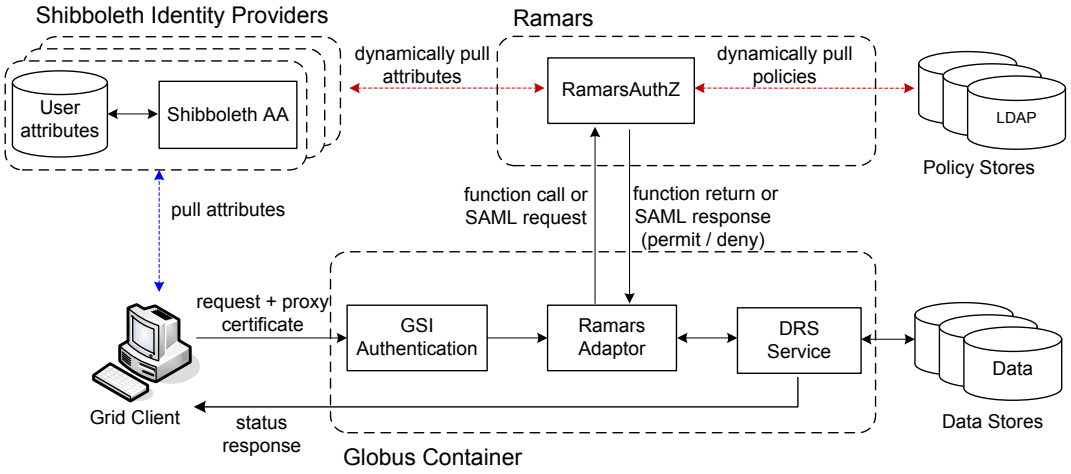
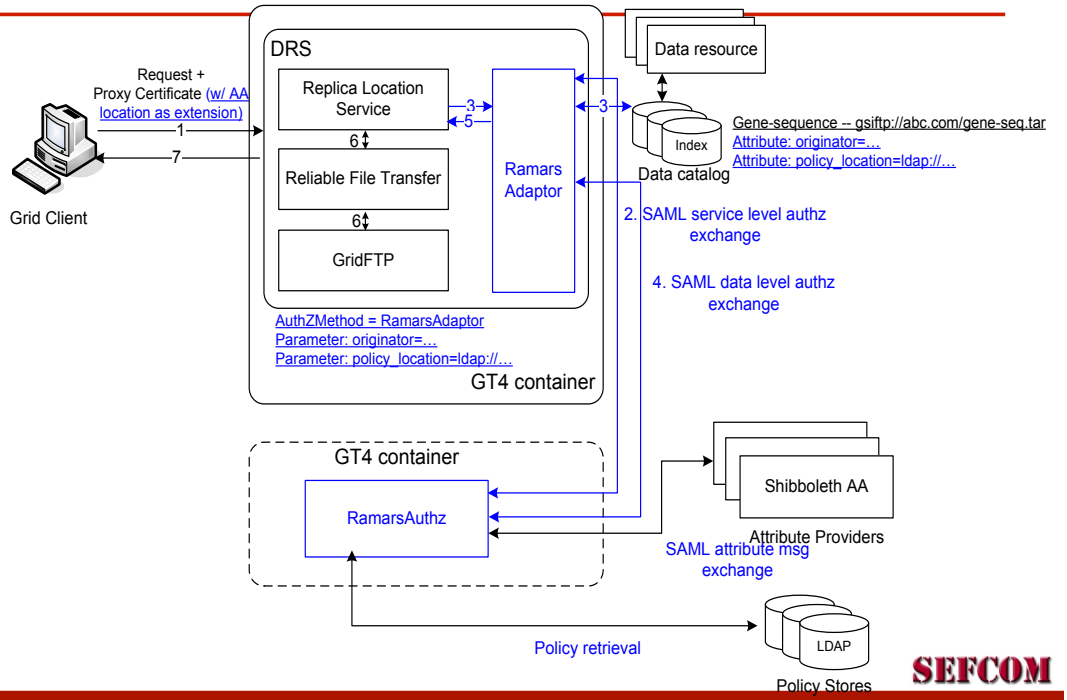
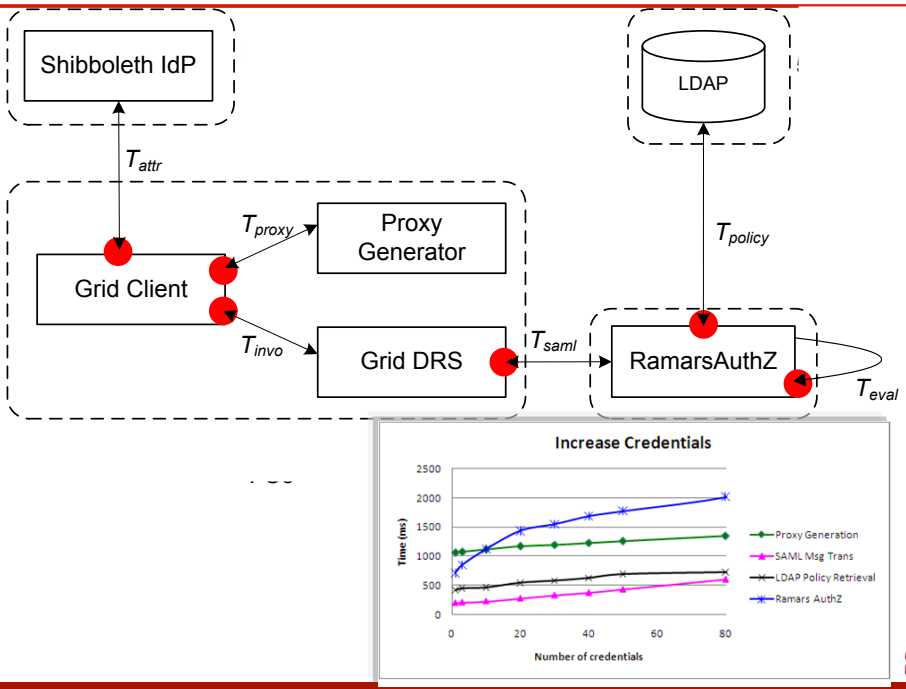
RAMARS in Grids – RamarsAuthZ service



RAMARS in Grids – RamarsAuthZ operations



RAMARS in Grids – Testbed for performance evaluation



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Thank you!

Looking forward to collaborating with you!!

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